A CITY BUILT TO WITHSTAND EARTH-QUAKES.

AND LUXURIOUS INNER COURT-IMPROVE-MENTS IN THE COUNTRY-WISE AD-MINISTRATION OF THE YOUNGER BARRIOS.

this. The city is so new and strange and different pretty Castillan face can be seen between the iron partment of Alia Verapaz, is only a faint suggestion. In the partment of Alia Verapaz, is only a faint suggestion. In the parameter of public buildings. There is a similar arrangement of public buildings around the plaza, but Coban sits with the dignity of around the plaza, but Coban sits with the dignity of around a queen upon a shelf of the mountain, with limbs and a queen upon a shelf of the mountain-side, while the drapery hanging over the mountain-side, while the feet rest in the valley, a situation as different trom faint and the plaza attached to the house is occupied by easy chairs and fammocks, and on this plaza the family and felends. drapery hanging over the different from Lammocks, and on this plazza the family and friends feet rest in the valley, a sugation as different from this valley of the Hermitage as mountain-side is from level plain. The valley in which Gaatemala City is located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located in the located in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located in the located in the located in the located is the most extensive I have yet seen in the located in the locat country. The mountains appear to have been pushed only those desired find entrance to the family reaback in order to give ample room for the capital of dezvous.

a progressive republic.

retains the natural vigor of his Quiche ancestors. and, though uneducated, rules with exceptional wis-

dom when intrusted with power.

The kingdom of Guatemala, as carved out by Cortez, consisted of the territory lying between the Isthmus Durien and Tehnantepec and the Caribbean Sea of the Pacific Ocean, and its capital was Coudad and Puego. The country had then been occupied less than a quarter of a century, and the charming valley at the foot of the giant mountains was tempting alike to soldier and priest. The towering mountains had for them no terrors, for there were no blackened ruins nor gaping walls to tell the awful destruction they could produce. In 1541, during a terrific storm, a tonic produce. In 1941, during a terrine storm, a tonic of water burst from the summit of Agua and awept with ever-increasing velocity down its side. It rushed in one wild wave upon the devoted city, aweeping it out of existence. Not a building, hardly person, remained alive to describe the awful scene widow of Alverado, the associate of and general under Cortez, was living here. She sought safety in cathedral and was buried by the failing roof while clinging to the altar. Cludad Vieja was then abandened, and the second capital was located at Antigua,

and increased in proportions. Again was quiet; only a single column of smoke indicated that volcaric fires still glowed under I nego. Public and private buildings increased in numbers and magnificence. The Spanish Government crected the Palace of the Vicerov and placed over it the elaborate arms of Spain, and nclosed a square with Government buildings. The Church filled the city with cathedrals, convents and monasteries, Eighty immense cathedrals, large enough to accommodate the entire population of Europe, were erected at Antigua, and the ecclesiastical establishment included many convents, monasteries and schools.

no thought of impending danger filled the hearts of the people with dread, when in 1773 once more came disaster and the crumbling rules of churches and cathedrals remain to tell how complete was the

THE GUATEMALAN CAPITAL. | square, leaving an open garden or patio in the centre. ing, as each wall and side of the square supported every other wall and side, and it also gave a peculiar seclusion to the family.

As we walked out into the street for the first time, the THICK, LOW WALLS, PRISON-LIKE WINDOWS stogular appearance of the buildings was the first thing to impress us. The whitewashed walls rise in an atmost unbroken line from the edge of the sidewalk. These walls are pierced with large openings in which swing heavy iron doors. These ope to admit teams as well as persons into the patto. They afford the only entrance except through the BARRIOGO.

They afford the only entrance except through the house. Openings are also cut in the walls for windows, and over these are strong iron gratings, a mark of Oriental life. In the early evening many a most a new and strange and different

Prior to the advent of Rufeno Barrios, Guatemala The climb from San Antonia to the summit of the mountain which forms a breastwork on the north was momman water and upon ourselves, but ambition, pride, patriotism died. Revolutions folthe grand panorama which was spread before us when lowed each other in quick succession; 1821 brought the summit was reached caused us to forget the fatigue in the pleasing spectacle. We could then applied the pleasing spectacle. We could then applied to the Indio. Morazen led a Salvadorean ne degree the feelings of Mahomet army into the Republic, and for ten years it was a preciate in some degree the feetings of manomet when after days of weary marching in the desert, the wonderful panorama of Damascus opened upon his astonished sight, and he turned back without entering Morazan and his army back to Salvador. For twentythe city, saying, "It would tempt me from Paradise."
We saw long lines of low white walls, half hidden in masses of foliage; immense square cathedrals, liftin masses of forage; immense square catheurars, integrated for another structures; the straggling fort, san Jose, with guns suggestively pointing toward the city; the old cathedral, Cerro del Carmen, on an elevation as high states and leaving the fort, and leaving from the distance masses. as the fort, and looking from the distance more like city and the telegraphs connecting nearly every mounas the fort, and looking from the distance more like a fort than Christian charch, and back of all, and giving something of character to all, was the extinct volcanic cone of Agua and the active volcano Fuego, the capital to san Jose, and from Champerico to giving something of character to all, was the extinct volcanic cone of Agan and the active volcano Fuego, which puffed an occasional hall of smoke into the nitramarine vault above it. The scene was delightful and the impression it made was only partly dissipated upon closer inspection.

The Gran Hotel, where we had engaged rooms, is to Gantemala what the Murray Hill is to New-York. Here one meets the grandees of this country, foreign representatives and strangers making any pretensions to position in their own country, and the few travellers who drift here in search of pleasure and the excitement of new and strange sights. The rooms in the hotel are fairly good, and the suite assigned to us makes quite an effort at elegance. The table d'hote, too, was fairly good and would satisfy any one accustomed to Central American cooking; but nothing can be more epidemic laviting than the sanitary arrangements. The lavatory is disgustingly fifthy, and were it not for the scavenger birds which throug the low flat roof, the patio would be a vault of compressed polson.

The visitor is at once impressed with the strange intermingling of centuries and of civilizations. The sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries clasp hands, and savage and civilized jostle each other. Not two miles out from the city are numbers of artificial mounds, which when opened reveal the relies of a people and the monuments of a religion which had been forgotten before the Conquest, cerro dei Carmen speaks to us of the times of the Conquest, and compensation, and hammer, destroyed after and temple of the conquest, and compensation, and hammer, destroyed harve and he mention the contrast of the first of the proportion of the lavit of the conquest and the certain of the Government sank to the lowest of the monuments in a religion which had been forgotten before the Conquest, and compensation, and hammer, destroyed after and temple.

Here the more proportion of the mile of the monuments of a religion which had been forgotten before the Conquest, certo dei C

### From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Tommy (at the barn)—Papa, is this the finest feam in town?

Tommy's Father—No; but there isn't eav finer—Those horses, my boy, cast me \$800. They're a perfect match, high-spirited, good travellers, and come of a famous ancestry.

"That's why you've got such a nice barn for 'em, isn't it!

"Yes, partly. A pair of fine horses, my son, must be considered as an investment, and a good lusiness man always takes care of his investments."

"And that's why you watch 'em so much and drive on the boulevards with 'em and keep 'em looking so slick, lan't it?"

"Yes, that's on the same principle. A careful man is bound to look well after his investments and see that they are always in good shape."

(After some cognation) "You don't consider me much of an investment, do you, papa?"

### "THE CROWN OF TOWERS."

MILLEANK PRISON AND THE ODDITIES OF IIS HISTORY.

With the demolition of Milliank Prison, to make place for Mr. Tate's great Gallery of British Art, one of the most noteworthy modern buildings of London disappears. Modern is, of course, a relative term. The "Crown of Towers" dates from the beginning of this century; an old date, by the side of the World' Fair buildings at Chicago, but painfully new in contrast with the Tower and the Abbey. Old or new, however, Mulbank was invested with much interest, romantic and otherwise; partly from the manner of itlounding, and partly from subsequent features of its

history.

It had its origin in a philanthropic experiment.

Howard, the illustrious reformer, was at the time
of the American Revolution agitating for better treatment of coaviets. Hitherto they had been shipped to the American Colonies. But the war stopped that, and it was necessary to provide for them at home, so in 1778 there was passed an Act-of Parliament the preamble of which declared, as though it were a surprising new reveiation, that "if any offenders convicted of crimes for which transportation has been usually inflicted were ordered to olitary imprisonment, accompanied by well-regulated hard-labor and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others but also of reforming the individuals, and turning them to habits of industry."

But before any penitentlaries were erected under this new system the expedient of shipping male factors to Australia was hit upon, and served for a

factors to Australia was hit upon, and served for a time.

To Howard succeeded Jeremy Beatham, as a prison reformer; with an offer, in 1734, to build in a year what he termed a "Fanopticon." Tals was to be a prison, for a thousand convicts, built on the plan of a menagerie; a huge iron and glass cage, in which all the prisoners would be in full view of the public. The building would cost, he estimated, st00,000 only; and he proposed to feed and clother the immates, and supply them with spiritual advise and medical attendance for \$60 a year each. He went so far as to purchase a site for this amazine structure, a treat of twenty odd acres of swamp and thicket, once a famous place for snipe shooting. It was called Milliank, from a mill that had stood there 500 years before. No one lived near it, save the it mates of the Greencoats Hospital and of various almshouses, so there was no objection on the part of neighbors to the creenfol of a prison there.

Actually Bentham are essent in getting Parliament.

n ischievousness. Meanwh e the p ison was cleaned and final acts. One would have the upin that after this affecting ciplay of humanity all would have gone on happing put prisoners, apparently, are hever satisfied. In a very little time there broke out an epidemic of sincide. The worders went from cell to cell, only to find the humanes hanging by their braces, or some other article, behind the deors. Much time was occupied in reassectating the half dead; and though it was freely commented on afterward it does not seem to have been noticed at first that, curiously enough, the would-be salicides always close as the time to hang themselves a few seconds before they fine to hang themselves a few seconds before they fine to hang themselves a few seconds before they fine with the penilarity they were able to put a speedy stop to the epidemic by resorting to the associating the last the officials noticed this peculiarity they were able to put a speedy stop to the epidemic by resorting to the associating the last the officials noticed this peculiarity they were able to put a speedy stop to the epidemic by resorting to the associating the work of an extending transfer that the other helps in acquiring the early apparent, and the other helps in acquiring the work of the solidate always close as the time to have been noticed at first that, curiously enough the volume that the other helps in acquiring the early apparent, and the other helps in acquiring the early apparent, and the other helps in acquiring the east of the world, it was freely commended to a first that the association what have the other helps in acquiring the east of the world have been mistaken the other day them.

when the labelium weath of the country was peared into the lap of the church, stood on the evolution may be a considered by the church, stood on the evolution of the evolution of the country and curving, the window of the country and curving. The country and curving, the window of the country and curving the window of the country and the country and curving the window of the country and the country and

# To Make Hot Bread Wholesome.

With most persons it is necessary that bread raised with yeast should lose its freshness or become stale before it can be eaten with safety. Distressing results also follow from eating biscuit, cake, pastry, etc., raised by the cheap, inferior baking powders that contain lime, alum, phosphates, or other adulterants, The hot roll and muffin, and the delicious hot griddle cakes, raised by Royal Baking Powder, can be eaten without inconvenience by persons with the most delicate digestive organs, and are as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat or any other food.

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the Royal Baking Powder, possesses this great quali-

From the first and a country of the first specimen of the country of the first specim

be himself with the Beet Inter-deed to, and these was histores and must worrying about what was there come worrying about what was there come worked accordingly settled down and became its old self.

In about a forming "Guicebary" happened to be another to be found, although a wanted, but was marked whining could be heard when he was called by name. After some time the wastern and meaning and was found, owner had slept, and the roam was some time the wastern and the roam was found, owner had slept, and that riming, and saving a sometime and an attention, and saving a sometime and the roam was found, owner had slept, and that riming, and saving a sometime was a sometime to the roam was to be ready to be re

duce itself, and that, too, before too much "space" but the weather looked so threatening that he went

them wanted to harry here was arrested by her steely armor of half typsy pride they went their way smiling or cursing as their natures dictated. The men of her class who would have married her disgusted her. Added to it all her drunken father had made the same assumption as to shape, but was never heard from. her character from the conditions of her work as strangers had done and had heaped epithets upon her, one of which in the mouth of an enemy would have driven a delicately nurtured woman to frenzy. Sometimes, too, there had been blows, whose disfiguring effects had diminished her scanty earning powers as

## LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON.

BURNED IN THE SOUND AND 140 LIVES SAC RIFICED.

CAPTAIN CROWLEY, ONE OF THE SURVIVORS,

RECALLS THE DISASTER OF 1840. Captain David Crowley, of the stenington Line, has been off on a vacation of three weeks, the first he has

went to J. W. Miller, president of the line, and said:

"Mr. Miller, I am getting to be old timber."

"Not a bit of it. Captain," was the reply. "There's no old timber in it. Take a week or two off and

you'll feel as young as ever."

So the old fellow has been having a good time in So the old ledow has been having a good time in New York, Brooklyn and Boston. He is seventy-seven years old and has been in the employ of the Stoning-ton Line these sixty years. He was on the Oregon when she was wrecked on Flood Rock, and in 1837 or 1858 was on the Vanderbilt when she went ashore in a storm. On January 13 he celebrated the fifty-third a storm. On January 13 he can anniversary of the burning of the Lexington by giving a graphic description of the scenes enacted on that awful night, when 140 passengers met death in the waters of Long Island Sound.

The Captain's vacation will probably be permanent,

as the owners of the line are determined to retire him with a comfortable pension.

The Lexington was about 220 feet long, and was

built by Commodore Vanderbilt for speed. She was heg-backed-that is, her forward and after lower decks were much nearer the surface of the water than the deck in the waist. Her beam was 26 feet, and her motive power was a single walking-beam engine, with a stroke of 10 feet and a cylinder 50 inches in diameter. The Ben Franklin was a larger boat, but not so long, and, like the President, had two engines.

The Lexington had made several trips between New-

York and Providence, and was considered something wonderful for her time. She made the trip from New-York to Providence in twelve hours. On January 13, 1840, she left her pier at 4 o'clock with 144 people on board and a large freight of general merchandise and cotton. Daniel Webster had engaged a berth and This is not a magazine "short story" with a careful climax. It is simply a newspaper story of New-York life. It is a plain statement of a few plain facts. It does not rise to the dignity of a hero or heroine. It simply has a subject that must introashore, deciding to sail on the following day.

TWO GREAT EVENTS.

The World's Fair-opens May 1. so does the Providence Line for Providence, Worcester and all Eastern points. The steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts in commission will leavy Pier fold No. 29, N. R., foot of Warren etc., at 5 550 p. m. daily, except Sunday. These steamers are among the most magnificent vessels in the world. All appliances for safety and comfort of passencers and all improvements in science and art applicable to steam darigation are combined with the most expensive decorations and furnishings to make them veritable floating palaces.

Main deck dining-rooms, a feature possessed only by this line, and a first-class orchestra giving consects twice daily make a delightful trip.